GOV. JOS. W. FOLK'S **INAUGURAL ADDRESS**

*Aware of the Seriousness of the Duties That Await Me."

MISSOURI NOW ON TRIAL.

Declares the Motto of the State Should Be the Guiding Star of Every Official Act.

Gov. Joseph W. Folk's inaugural adfress, as read in the general assembly, was as follows:

enators and Representatives:

This is the third time I have stood apon this platform. The first was on a tormy winter's night early last year in the campaign for the democratic nomination; the second, in the dawn of a summer's morning in July, in accepting the nomination of my party; and now, for the purpose of taking the oath as governor of this great commonwealth and is announce the principles and intentions that shall guide me. I have dedicated myself to the service of the people of any state, under the sanction of a solemn path that shall be preserved sacred and anylotate. Profoundly improvined by the expression of their confidence, I pledge agraed Lefore God, and in the presence of these winesses, to complete devotant to the welfare of the people of Missouri. Aware of the soriousness of the fluids that await me, and conseilous of my own weakness, I should shrink from the tank. I it were my fate to bear maided the peoples of the support and co-operation of was and particulative halls, and in the other departments of the state government. I am kept from discouragement. There are pany considerations of brighten the out-Senators and Representatives: partments of the state government, I am kept from discouragement. There are anny considerations so brighten the outside. There seems to be a general discosition to join together in bendican pusies inbors. I know that in every effort for the public wiffire, we shall have the moral support of the good and patriotic scopie of the state, regardless of party. All that is required of any of us, is that we give the public the best service that, we can. More than this, no one can until demand; less than this, no one can rightfully ask.

To you are delegated the sovereign functions of legislation. The executive can only suggest measures for your con-

functions of legislation. The executive can only suggest measures for your consideration, and then approve or disapprove of the bills you pass. I would not dictate to you, if I could; nor would have you substitute my judgment for your own on any matter before you, for your duty is one thing and mine another. While I shall give you my opinions on public matters from time to time, after, all, they will only be the opinions of one man, honestly expressed, and if you should not agree with me, that is your right, as it is mane-to-disagree with you. I hope, though, that any difference will be merely of opinion, and not of principle.

Patriotism Above Partisanship.

Partisanship is a good thing some dimes, but patriotism is a better thing all the time. Partisanship is well enough when it does not conflict with patriotism; but patriotism is a higher virtue than partisanship. Some of you are demorats some are republicans, all are Massourians. In the discharge of official floties, let us be alissourians before we are mything else. Do not forget that are anything else. Do not forget that for will be adding the party you may be-ong to, most, by giving the public the highest service. You can not help your party by injuring your state. One may highest service. You can not help your party by induring your state. One may see in private life a democrat or republican, but when he steps into public effect, he becomes a public servant—a servant of all the people. It is not my purpose to urge upon you the abandonment of any party organization with which you may he stillated.

I believe in party organizations; in a bopular form of government, such as burs, they are necessary, for it is through puttical parties that men come to an agreement on public policies and make known their principles. One man may

known their principles. One man may be just as patriotic as another, yet they may differ on governmental questions. Po-sitical parties, to be worthy of confidence, must be servants of the public, not pub-lic masters.

When you came before the people, to

must be servants of the public, not public masters.

When you come before the people, to give an account of your stewardship, the account must be for public service, and not for party work. Your party nominated you, the people elected you and sent you here to serve the public, and by that service you will reflect credit or discredit on your party. You are here as lepisators, not as politicians, and the welfare of the state should ever be your first consideration. If the public weal should conflict with party advantage or personal ambitton, the public good should prevail. Loyalty to Missburi is more important than subserviency to any political organization. Nothing can justify one becoming a traitor to his state.

Legislator's Lot Not Enery.

Legislator's Lot Not Ensy.

The legislator's lot is not an easy one. The pittance he receives for his work is hardly sufficient to supply his necessary wants. No private interests could secure for so small a sum the service of so large a number of men, as honest and intelligent as the men who compose this general assembly. The temptations which beset the legislator on every hand assume the most insidious formalian imposent present given in supposed and assume the most insidious forms, in innocent present given in supposed riendship may have concealed in it the erm that will lead to the downfall of gislative honor. Unless the legislator e strong and ever vigilant, no matter ow high his purposes or how pure his potives, he may be trained by sessining the trained by session that the commonwhile of position-and how high his purposes or how pure his motives, he may be trained by designing men into a compromising position—and then he is lost I have never known a legislator to become corrupt deliverately; his intentions in the beginning are usually good. The moral collapse generally begins through the sethictive sirem songs of past-masters in the art of corruption. The way to corruption is a primrose path, with dust sea apples on either side, ending in the quicksands of dishonor and despair. Once an official starts on that road, it is almost impossible to turn back, for hear of exposure. It is better, though, to kneel at the feet of Justice and tell the trait than to be fashed by the fear of publicity into further wrongs.

Missouri Now On Trint.

there wrongs.

Missouri Now On Trial.

Missouri Sow On Trial.

Missouri is a great state-great in fertile fields, in meaning no proclous metals and in spleedid ethos, but, above all great in the high, character of the meand women who public the state. Meaning which we had been added to the state. Meaning make the state is the few, but by the weath of the few, but by the few for the weath of the few by the few for the weath of the few by the few for the weath of the few for the few

the cvils of other days would be worse than if there had been no exposures at all, and would so all assour more harm that all the calamitree and pestiences the coule occai. I promised the protest of this state to do my beat to put a stop to amper, and the promise, i acsure you, is soing to be kept to the letter. In this chort i ask your co-peration and the assistance of every pairnous critisen, no overy can not go on in the face of a hostite public sentiment if the executive wan do his part and if the good men among you win do their part to end it. I have your content of the attorney-general's department, the executive win the letter be any corruption during this sentim of the general assembly it will be a dagrace to the state and a reflection on every main in this body and upon every official in the state government. It is too often the tendency of good men in legislative bodies to close their eyes to thours of this nature, satisfied with their own honesty, but forgetting that it is as much their duty to protect and defend the honor of the state as it is their own hone. The legislator who selis his vote traffics in the honor of a sovereign people and president all their own hones. It makes the passage of hiw mere matters of bargain and sale, they are fatal to civic life than any other crime, for it pollures the stream of law at its source. It makes the passage of hiw mere matters of bargain and sale, they are instituted the first have a government of, for and by the people, but a government of, for and by the people, but a government of, for and by the people, but a government of, for and by the people, but a government of, for and by the few with wealth enough to purchase afficial favors. It is the highest duty of every legislator, of every official and of every citizen to do all that he can to cradicate this evil, which is the greatest enemy to free government and the gravest danger that confronts the nonline server believes which he man worth while is the man who can be honest in action. Legislators should

Suggested Laws in Bribery Matters.

Suggested Laws in Bribery Matters.

In order to aid in the investigation of rumers of corruption, laws should be etacted compelling witnesses to testify as to their knowledge of bribery transactions and exempting such witnesses from prosecution for any matters directly or indirectly growing out of such testimony. It often happens that corruption, by reason of the secrecy with which it works like the mole underground, does not come to light until vars after, and the present statute of limitations of three years is too short a time to bar prosecution for the offense; the statute should be five years instead of three. To take away the incentive for bribery, as far as possible, all franchises, rights and privileges secured by bribery should be declared null and void. When one steals a horse, he can not transfer any title to it, and the owner may recover it wherever found. This rule should be made to apply to the people's property, stolen from the people by bribing their representatives, and the poople should be entitled to reclaim their own. The law should require all franchises to be sold at public auction, and a sufficient length of time allowed after the sale for anyone to raise the bid, to prevent collusion. These laws will aid in suppressing bribery, but all laws will be impotent to accomplish this result unless the hearts of the people are right, for the remedy for corruption, in its last analysis, is in the public conscience.

Evils of Railroad Pass.

In investigating legislative corruption, it has been my experience that the first step a legislator takes toward bribery, as a rule, is the acceptance of a railroad pass. The constitution of the state and the statute make it a misdemeanor for a legislator to accept a pass, and for any ones to give a legislator free transportation. With the wisdom of this law we have nothing to do; it is the law. When a legislator accepts a pass, he puts it in the knowledge of the representative of the railroad that he has violated the law and is subject to indictment. This knowledge can be used by the railroad representative to club the legislator into submission to corporate interest. If the legislator hesitates, it has only to be suggested that information may be given the prosecuting authorities regarding the pass transaction, and the legislator will bow his head like a slave that is acourged and do his master's bidding. I have found instances, in the course of investigation, where men had gone to the legislature imbued with high and noble purposes of serving their constituents honestly and well; first seduced by a railroad pass, the road to destruction was swift and easy, and they would often wind up by accepting bribe money. I am sure that you agree that railroads must not set a grip upon the legislative body through the railroad pass. The law on the subject of free passes should be strictly enforced. It is my purpose, and, of course, it is yours, to give railroids and every other interest fair treatment. They shall have every right the law gives to them, but no more; they shall have count and exact justice, but no special privileges. That much they are antitled to: more than that they should not receive. I have no patience with the demagogue who attacks corporations. They have rights under the law which must be preserved, but they have no right to demand special favors.

The Lobby.

It is proper that railroads and all interests to the real road to describe which and all interests the construction Evils of Railroad Pass.

The Lobby.

It is proper that railroads and all interents, quast-public and private, should have the right to appear before legislative committees and present reasons for or against the passage of any bill. They likewise should be accorded the privilege of addressing the individual legislators in a proper way, but the maintenance of a professional lobby heredos corruption, and should not be permitted. Professional lobbying should be made a crime. The excuse for the maintenance of a professional lobby heretofore has been that it was necessary for the protection of corporate interests from unjust legislation and from sand-bagging measures presented by corrupt legislators. I will, as far as lies in my power, see to it that there is just treatment, and I believe that if the railroads would only keep their professional lobbying away many of the troubles complained of would be averted, it is sometimes hard to determine where legitlmate lobbying ends and professional lobbying begins, but I apprehend little difficulty in the line being drawn at the proper place. No legislator should permit a lobbyist, or any one else, to urge upon him, in private, reasons for or against the passage of a bill that could not be published.

Local Self-Government. The Lobby.

give local self-government in the selection of local officials to any part of the
state, then it would seem that the entire
theory of our government is wrong. If
the people of these cities do not take
enough interest in public affairs to secure
good government for themselves, they
ought not to expect to get it from the
outside. It is insusted that the oriminal
classes congregate in the larger cities,
and if the police departments, for tostance, are subject to local countrel, these
criminal classes would have an undus influence over the members of the departments. Unfortunacity, it is true that the
criminal and corrupt, though constituting
but a small proportion of the entire population of the great cities, have a powerful influence in politica, by reason of
their pornicious activity. They have this
influence, however, because of the inactivity of good citizens. Local self-government would compet the latter, in selfprotection, to attend to the public busihoss, which is thesir own business, after
all.

Whether there be any change in the

protection, to attemd to the public business, which is their own business, after all.

Whether there be any change in the method of selecting the commissioners or not, the police departments in all the cities should be put under civil-service rules by law. Promotion should be the reward of merit adone. The fainful execution of duty cought to be the only standard by which to judge those who guard our lives and property. As long as the police departments of these cities are under my control as governor I intend they shall be kept out of politics. Policemen shall be conservators of the peace in the truest sense. Every member of the department should have the same rights to political beliefs and to exercise them freely as other citizens; but the use of the police as a machine in favor of one side or another in political contests will not be tolerated. Their duty to the public must be pararmount to their obligations to any organization.

Ellections.

Elections. Tou will be called upon to consider amendments of the election laws of the state applicable particularly to populous centers. Every safeguard should be thrown around the ballot, for the purity of the ballot is the very foundation of free government. If the ballot be corrupted, the spring of government is paisoned at its beginning. Amendments would be advisable giding election commissioners more power to supervise the work of judges and derks, and to enable any citizen, upon fining application, to question the legality of any registered vote, to the end that the registration-lists may be purged of around before the day of election. Proper amendments should be made in the laws, and then the people allowed to grow accustomed to them. Wholesale changes every two years are not desirable, for as soon as the people become acquainted with one form of ballot the system is changed to some other method. Offentimes the wrongs complained of do not grow out of the laws are executed. Many of these evils can be corrected by reforming the administration of the law. At the same time, the more perfect the law can be made, the better. I want it so that every democrat, every repubblican, every populist, every citizen of every party and of no party shall have the right to go to his polling place and wote just as he pleases, without interference from any source. I intend to do all in my power to guarantee each citizen protection in casting his ballot and having it counted as cast, and no more counted than are cast.

Compaisory voting. You will be called upon to consider amendments of the election laws of the

Compulsory Voting.

This leads to arricher subject. While each citizen must be protected in voting, the state is entitled to have each citizen vote, in order that the result of the election may be the just sentiment of the people of the state. The exercise of the franchise is the highest duty of citizenship, yet how careisss many are in using this privilege, how indifferent many citizens are as to whether they vote or not. The right of suffrage is a priceless privilege; it marks the difference between the citizen and the subject. Men have their order that we might have this right, and we would give up our lives rather than lose it. It would seem to be only just that those who do not prize this privilege enough to exercise it ought rot to have it. The knowledge that failure to vote, would disfrunches them and make them political eurruchs would bring home to them a realization of its supreme value. Too many men take the great boon of American citizenship as a matter of course, forgetting the blood and treasure that boarght it for them. Let him who without good cause avoids this simple duty be barred by law from all the privileges that flow from citizenship, leaving to the individual the right in proper proceedings to purge his disqualification. Then there would be less trouble in obtaining a full sand free expression of public ophiton at the polls. When a corporation obtains a franchise, it is forfeited by non-user. Apply this principle with appropriate safe guards to the privileges of voting and it will do more than anything else to remody the evil of civic indifference that is the weakness of a republican form of government.

State Primary Law.

The nearer government can be brought to the people, the purer and better that government will be. To that end, a state primary law should be enacted, whereby all nominations for state, county and municipal effices will be made by primary held on the same day all over the state by all political parties, with the same number of voting places as in the general election and the expenses paid in the same manner. This would do away with the political boss, for the people would then be boss. The professional bora delights in a multiplicity of primaries, and conventions. The ordinary citizen, after attending one or two conventions and primaries, becomes weary and gives his attention to other matters, leaving the field to those who are in politics for revenue only. The result is, unless the people are insteady aroused, nominations are made, not by the people, but by those who have a selfish interest to be served. A state primary would, as a rule, nominate the best men and the nominates would represent the people. With a state primary law, there would have to devote—one to go to the polls for the nomination and the other to go to the polls and vote in the general election. The benefits of this system are at once apparent and commend themseives to all except those who have a selfish motive in relatining present conditions.

United States Senators By People. State Primary Law. United States Senators By People.

As another step in the direction of gov-ernment by the people, United States senators ought to be elected by the peo-ple, and Missouri should lead the demand for a constitutional amendment provid-ing for this reform. Labor and Capital.

Ing for this reform.

Labor and Capital.

Among the problems we must deal with it the relation bet ween labor and capital. This is one of the most important questions of the hour. Labor has rights which capital should recognize, and capital has rights which labor should not disregard. Capital without capital would be file, and labor without capital would be idle, and labor without capital would be there. Since the dawn of creation men have disagreed and disputed about their rights; this will always be so long as human nature controls. One can not always be right and the other always wrong. The principle of arbitration, properly and fairly enforced, will result in benefit to all classes. It is the anarchy of labor that causees the trouble. The purpose of government is not to make money, but to protect the weak against the strong and mintain law and order. Labor has as much right to organize as capital, and the laboring man is usually just as pariotic, has purposes as noble and instincts as high as his suppleyer. The difficulty in adjusting their differences is that demagogues inflams the capitalist, for one who appeals to the class preinfices of the workingman. Most of the capitalist is just as much a demagogue as one who appeals to the class preinfices of the workingman. Most of the dispates between labor and capital could be settled if both sides would act in a spirit of farness. Laboring men have no right to demand special privilege, and others have no right to demand special privileges over them. The public has an interest in these controversies between employer and employe, for the public business is disturbed thereby. I believe it is the province of the governor of the state to keep the public peace by settling these disputes, and he should make it his business, as far as prisable, to do so, if the contest involves the public welfare in any way.

The capitality on fartely a section D

Enforcement of Law. The constitution (article 5 section 6) provides: 'The governor shall take care hat the laws are distributed and faith-

fully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state."
It is my purpose to carry out that mandate of the constitution. I believe that it the law is on he statute books it should be observed. If it be a bad law, the remedy is to repeal, not to ignore it. lastragard of one as breeds disrespect for an law, and there is entirely too nitis respect for the majesty of the law. Good man will observe bad laws and had nem will observe bad laws and had nem will observe bad laws. It should be so that all man be compelled to observe every law, because it is the law. That will oring good laws and get rid of bad laws. It should be so that all man be compelled to observe every law, because it is the law. That will oring good laws and get rid of bad laws. It will be not the power vessed in the executive, it is my intention to see that the laws are administered equitably throughout the state. If any prosecuting attorney fails to discharge his duty, or needs assistance, I shall direct the actorney general, under the statute, to addition. This will entail extra work on the stuturey-general's office in addition to the burdens are adjressing on that department. The autorney-general's office ought to be adequately supplied with help, and it is not now. There is no contomy in slinting the department of justice, for the object of having government at all is to have laws and to have laws and have the facilities for enforcing those laws enforced. It is folly to enact is we may be a decided to the carried out are as useless as arms in war that are not used.

No License For Wrong.

No License For Wrong.

The state should not license gambling in any form, whether it be a lottery or pool selling on horse races, and the permission effect on public morals is not lessened by requiring a fence to be put around the place where the racing is carried on. The law should not sanction any practice that pollutes the youth and degrades the men of the state. There is no magic in a license to change moral wrong into innocence.

Good Roads

Good Reads

Good roads are conducive to good government. Each session of the legislature has enacted road is wa, none of, which have here satisfactory. A constitutional amendment would be appropriate, providing for a tax whereby the road system and be put on the same basis as the public school system, under state supervision, back county can then have good roads, with less cost than most of the counties are now paying. It takes as much skill and knowledge to build a road properly as it does to construct a railway. A, state road engineer ought to be provided for, one skuled in the ways of toad building, to oversee and supersitend the construction of highways over the state. With this officiary and the construction all amendment referred to, there is no reason why we should not have a splendid road system from one end of the state to the other at comparatively little cost.

Beformatory For First Offenders.

Reformatory For First Offenders.

Another reform that will do much in splifting markind is the establishment of a reformatory where first off-inders egainst the criminal law may be comfaced, histead of being put in the penicentary to be associated with those flandened in the ways of crime. Every mini imbless comething from those with whom he is thrown in contact, and the first offender, who, is in constant association with old offenders, is apt to become a confirmed eriminal. The object of punishment for crime is not revenge, but as an example, and it should be the effort of the state to reform, not to degrade. With first offenders removed from confirmed criminals, in many instances they may be educated back to moral ways and made useful citizons of the state.

General Legislation. Reformatory For First Offenders.

General Legislation.

The compensation of the excise commis-

The compensation of the excise commissioner is out of proportion to what is paid other public officials. He should be put on a reasonable salary and all focs paid into the state treasury.

There is treat necessity for the revision of the statute laws of our state. Revisions become of the statute laws of our state. Revisions become of made have been done hastly, with the result that the statutes are full of contradictions, causing uncertainty as to what the law is. A commission of men learned in the law ought to be provided for to revise the statutes. Let obsolete laws be repealed, let inconsistent statutes be reconcised; make the laws certain and just and let them be enforced.

A remedy should be provided for the negligent deaths of adult unmarried persons by giving the father or mother the right to sue. Under the present law there is no remedy in such instances. Strange to say, if a railfond, for instance, injures one over 21 years of again unmarried the damages are unlimited, but it, instead of injuring, the railfond kills, no damages can be recovered at all. The law makes it economical, from a financial standpoint, to kill instead of merely to maim. The limb of a bachelor is valuable, but the life of a bachelor is not worth anything under the law. This is one of the humors of the law, but it is not justice. It often happens that an adult, while having no wife or husband, may have a dependent mother or father, and they, at least, should have a right of action in such instances. This should be dependent must pay in damages for the lives it takes by negligence it will naturally be more careful.

State Finances.

The finances is condition of the state is

The financial condition of the state is gratifying; the splendid management of the fiscal affairs for the past thirty years has paid off a large debt and reduced taxation for state purposes to 16 cents on the 100. The time is not far distant when, by good government, the state tax on real estate can be further materially reduced. I hope the same economy in appropriations will be exfercised as here-tofore. The danger of a surplus to a state is that it lends to extravagance. Fund against that. At the same time let Missouri keep her proud position as one of the leading American states and be abreast of her sisters in the fields of endeavor and progress. A glo-rious future awaits Missouri. Let it not be retarded by extravagance or parsimony, but by wise and conservative expenditures and measures let her advance to her manifest destiny.

Let the Welfare of the People He State Planners.

Let the Welfare of the People Be Supreme Law.

Supreme Law.

On the great seal of the state hanging above this platform are the words: "Salus populi suprema lex esto"—"Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law." That is the motto of the state selected in the long ago, and these words come to us now as a message from the past, with new meaning, and should be the guiding star for every official act. Let partisanship be subordinated to the common good and every effort he made for promoting the public weal. The self-tak people who would make money at the expense of the common good are morally blind, and can not appreciate how the individual serves his interest by promoting the public good. Those who understand the relation of the common good to the public interest should inculcate among the people the supreme value of this doctrine. I should like to have every school teacher in the state have the pupils arise in their places each morning and put the question, "How can main serve his best interest?" and have the answer, "Man serves his best interest by promoting the common good." This idea is the foundation of character building and is the most important subject of education. I hope you will keep it in your hearts, and may it guide you in all of your deliberations. Whatever question you may have before you, remember you will serve the best interests of this great common good. I livite you belleving you have the interests of this great common your has the heart, to the most cordial co-operation, and may God, in His providence, help all of us to do our best.

Transferring the Responsibility.

Transferring the Responsibility.

"What was the cause of your barn burning down?" asked the drummer. "Spark from the railroad, stranger," drawled the farmer. "You used to blame it on the

tramps. "Railroads have more money than tramps, stranger."-Chicago News.

Need of Revision. The schoolboy will have to revise his opinions about those terrible Russian Cossacka.--- Washington Post.

BLONDES ARE DISLIKED.

Girl with Straw-Colored Hair Finds Securing an Office Position Difficult.

The young woman was of a perfect blonde type. Her hair was straw-colored. With an air of vexation she said to a writer for the Philadelphia Bulletin:

"Though I am an expert stenographer, I find it difficult, on account of my straw-colored hair, to get work. Men think that my hair is bleached, and they besitate to employ a bleached blonde, for they know well that she who would bleach her hair to so conspicuous a hue as mine would have a soul too frivious for sober typewriting and shorthand.

"When I was out of work last year I had to apply to six offices before I could get a place. Three of the men to whom I applied didn't test my ability in any way. They said lamely that they were sorry, but they preferred an older, a more sedate person. Two men, after a brief talk, admitted that my work suited them, but had to admit also that their wives had peculiar views, and would object to my presence in their husbands' offices.

"The man who engaged me was a bachelor. He, too, was about to repulse me, when I broke out desperately with the same to be taken

Look here, I am not a bleached blonde. My hair is straw-colored naturally. If you object to ite I'll wear a brown wig during working hours.'

"The man laughed and took me on. He has told me since, though, that he would not have taken me but for my frank outburst.

"Hair like mine is perhaps beautiful, but it is a serious drawback to an honest working girl."

BIRD LIGHTS STREET LAMP

Nesting Wren Pulls Chain Attached to Gas and Apparatus Flares Up Unexpectedly.

In a suburban town where the streets are lighted by gas lamps, a curious thing happened. A gentleman noticed that for several nights the gas was not lighted in front of his house and reported the matter to the gas company. The lamplighter who had the street in charge was sure that he had lighted it each night.

Later the gentleman noticed that the lamp was often lighted throughout the day and decided that some mischievous boy was responsible for it. Keeping a close watch for the offender, he was astonished to see the light flash up when not a soul was near it. He placed a ladder against the post and climbed up to investigate the matter. He found that the two chains which turned the light on and off moved so easily that the slightest touch was sufficient to send them up or down. But they could not move of their own weight nor by the wind. Still more puzzled, the man returned to his watch at a discreet distance and was soon rewarded by seeing a wren fly to the lamp, perchitself on the ring at the end of the chain, and give it a pull which lighted the gas. He then remembered that a wren had reared a brood in the lamp that year.

Eve's Temptation.

A botanical friend showed me not long since what he said was the apple that must have tempted Eve in what was surely a tropical fruit garden. It was a little bit of an oriental crab, about a third of an inch in diameter, and, of course, it was bitterly sour. My philosophizing friend pointed out that, of course, the fruits in Eden were the natural "wild" fruits, and he was wondering whether the fall of mankind would not have been accelerated if the attracting tree had been bung with a fair crop of the golden beliffower, or of the crimson striped wealth or winesap!-Country Life in America.

Believes in Woman's Rights.

The empress of Russia is a strong believer in woman suffrage, women's clubs, the higher education of women and in her rights to enter any and all of the professions. She holds that almost all have been brought about by womof the great reforms of the world en, and that they are just becoming conscious of their power and possibilities. Under her imperial patronage societies for the devel Dr. J. W. Meng opment of women are growing numerous in St. Petersburg and even spreading through the jeal. Office in the Meng Building ously guarded realm of the caar.

Are You Looking Ahead

To the man looking abesd the Southwe has an ursent invitation. The opportunits today when investment chances are go and homes can be purchased at from of tenth to one half the prices saked in the North and East.

To the Homeseeker. Through the M. K. & T. Land Bureau sousands of acres of rich farm lands (im thousands of acres of rich term lands (im-proved and unimproved), located along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas 12- in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, home and Texas, are now offered for all The lands are especially adapted to the growth of corn, wheat oam, trails, ver-tables, rich cotion, sugar case and for stock farming. The lands are well located as to markets, schools, etc.

To the Investor.

all over the Southwest, cities and towns are growing up, expanding, requiring more, demanding more, peopled by easer, pushing wideawake citiesns, who see the virtue of encouraging enterprises of every kind, the needfulness of getting more and better facilities and more hands to develop the country. The oil and gas fields of Kansas, India. Territory and Okinhoma are practically new and offer wonderful opportunities for development along commercial lines.

BRIEFLY THE CONDITION IS THIS: The Southwest is really in need of nothing save people. More men are wanted. In the Southwest are vast areas of unimproved isno-iand not yielding the crops of which it is capable. The same thing, in a different way, is true of the towns. Few lines of business are adequately represented. There are openings of all sorts—for mills and manufacturing plants, for small atores of all kinds, for banks, newspapers and lumber yards. Mechanics and professional met, both are in demand.

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